

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	East Germany	REPORT NO.			
SUBJECT	Funkwerk Koepenick Transmitter Production	DATE DISTR.	24 July 1953		
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1. Construction orders for Funkwerk Koepenick are issued by the Main Administration for Wireless Communications (HV Funk) of the Ministry for Post and Telecommunications, which is under the direction of Artur Matzke.
2. The long-wave transmitter SL I has been completed. It is a radic transmitter with a strength of 200 kW and operates on the same wave length as the Deutschlandsender (the East Berlin radio station). Funkwerk Koepenick has already delivered two amplifier stages (Endstufen) without direct oscillation circuits; the stages were equipped with high-frequency super transformers (Uebertransformatoren).
3. Long-wave transmitter SL II is still in the developmental stage. It is to have a carrier capacity (Traegerleistung) of 750 kW in its three amplifier stages, each of which is 250 to 270 kW. The target date for completion of the transmitter is the end of 1953, but the project will probably not be finished until July 1954. The SL II is an anode-modulated broadcast transmitter. Its amplifier stages are provided with transformers but not with oscillation circuits. It is to be put into operation at Burg near Magdeburg or at Ludwigslust.
4. The SM I 250 kW transmitter, which is practically the same as the first half-section (Halbzug) of the Koepenick transmitter, is to be set up in Woebbelin near Schwerin. The SM I will probably be delivered in June 1953. An additional six months will be required to assemble the transmitter. The wave length of the SM I is as yet not known. Like the SL II, the SM I is an anode-modulated broadcast transmitter.
5. The SM II transmitter construction project has been abandoned.
6. The SM III transmitter is like the second half-section of the Koepenick trans-

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mitter. It is 250 kW and has parallel wiring (parallel geschaltet). It is to be put into operation in Ludwigslust. Like the SM I, it is anode modulated. The SM III should be completed by the end of 1953.

7. The SM IV transmitter has a power of 250 kW and has the same equipment as the SM I. It is to be installed west of Dresden in the vicinity of Meissen.
8. Project SM V is five 5-kW anode-modulated mobile broadcast transmitters. The Lorenz firm in Leipzig is charged with constructing them, while developmental work has been done by Funkwerk Koepenick. The first of these transmitters is to be used as a jammer.
9. The SM VI is a "two-kW transmitter". No further details concerning it are available.
10. The (SM) VII consists of three 20-kW anode-modulated mobile transmitters (SO I - III). The first has been erected in Brehm near Burg. The other two are supposed to be finished in 1953, but it will be impossible to complete work on them before 1954.
11. Two SO 4/5, both of which are 20-kW mobile transmitters, are to be exported to Poland; delivery will probably be made in 1954. One 250-kW transmitter, similar to SM IV, is to be exported to Bulgaria. Negotiations are in progress for the export of 10-kW transmitter(s) and a short-wave transmitter to Rumania. China was negotiating a short time ago for the import of unspecified transmitters. There is a grid-modulated transmitter (5 kw telephone, 20 kw telegraph) at Koenigswusterhausen for traffic with Peiping (fuer Verkehr mit Peiping).
12. In Leipzig-Wiederau there is a 50-kW short-wave transmitter which broadcasts Russian programs on 10 kW. No further information concerning this transmitter is available.
13. Funkwerk Koepenick is responsible only for transmitter construction, modulation and measuring equipment. The Funkanlagen part of the plant is responsible for housing installations (Gebaeudeanlagen), power supply, antennas, water for cooling, transformers and condensors. Funklagen is beset by serious shortages of critical materials.

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